

MESHELIMPL GESLA CH-6 + CH-X هوا فرسع اعلی نه شاسر آ (تکامل) + شاسر لا (مهنوفات) احرج النساسی: شرح الذکتور تعسیر نور (منسق (مادی) 5, gell Josep * jluSu # Jiscubu 8 2 (sil) Of والفشل لا يسراح أي مسرات مانساً لحة من مالك ربي عن على الله عنه كل عاداله السلة السهكنوا مماعادة 05gie 70jiê, 21 # Pacebooks ahmad ghazi alkadomi

ulal S,-CH-6 Integration -Dal inoziec Indefinite Integral : J f(x) dx こじこ Rules = vsxndx *is In 2) ab Expere & Timo IL 3 $eX = \int X^{4} dX = \frac{1}{4+1} + C$ اللكا مل عكس الإستفاق الكامل بإشقا عالمواب-OSodX=C OJAdx = AX+c (it) \$,:A ex:- S(2x4 - 1) dx $\int 2x^{4}dx - \int \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}dx = \frac{2x^{5}}{5} - \frac{x^{-1}}{4} + C$ ex:- 1 x -2 (x2 + 2 x -2) dx لله تنسى الأساسات $\int (x^{2} + 2x^{-4}) dx = \int (1 + 2x^{-4}) dx$ $= x + \frac{2x^{3}}{-3} + C$ $= \chi - \frac{1}{2} + C$ Scanned by CamScanner

(Usité - JA F(X) dx = A ff(X)dx) ex. 12 x2 ex: 12x2 Solution 21x2 = 2x3+C $(3) \int (2X+b)^{n} dx = -$ 9X+b) $eX:= \int (1-2X)^{-2} dX$ $Schh:= \frac{1}{-2} \frac{(1-2X)^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{1}{-2}$ 6) f(x) dx = ln |x| +c (retes) acims know OLS isi of $\left(\frac{d\chi}{\chi} = \frac{1}{\chi}d\chi\right)$ ex: 1 dx = In |X1+C ex:- \(\frac{1}{3\text{X}-2} \) \dx \\ \tag{3} \\ \frac{3}{3\text{Y}-2} \) 1 + 3 =1 بعد في منك هذا (منال نحن لا نسطيع أن في مل Solow: 1 ln/3X-21+C لك فاك أع العَوانِن تعانون ex: $\int \frac{1}{5} d\chi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \int \frac{5}{5\chi-1} d\chi$ Lious as a terms is 13 مستقته لست فوقه ري نسط حفاقوقه Soln - 1 10/5 X-11+C plagamis Seul à desig وع نضرب خاج الكامل برگساز بلا وگیرا ی عكوب الرقم الذي أوجدنا لمساوى نس فرب (كفله ب بالعدد (see b lund or sund) ی اُن تساوی ماکان لا ترفع الإفتران الحال انه كان مرفوع علم في علا من علا J 1/2X-1 (1-X2)

(Usilé - JA F(X) dX = A f f(X) dX ex. 12 x2 ex: J & X Solver: 2 J X2 = 2 X3 + C $(5) \int (ax+b)^n dx = -$ (9X+b) $eX:=\int (1-2X)^{-2} dX$ $Schh:=\frac{1}{-2} \frac{(1-2X)^{-1}}{-1} + C$ (rés) acims burl OLS 131 of) $\boxed{6} \int \frac{f(x)}{dx} dx = \ln|x| + c$ $\left(\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{x}dx\right)$ ex: f dx = In |XI +C $\frac{1}{3} * 3 = 1$ ex:- 1 = dx = 7 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 2 = 2 reis ci remi visi de lia dia è & Solon: - 1 ln/3X-21+C لك في القوان وانون وانون ex: $\int \frac{1}{5} d\chi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \int \frac{5}{5\chi-1} d\chi$ local area in is 13 as jeffer phini as so a tour Treins prêgamis Send è desig Soln - 1 10/5 X-11+C وعم نفر من خاج الكامل عَلَوب الرقم الذي أوجدنا لساوى س فرب (كفلوب بالعدد (part bus or sund) ی اُن تساوی ماکان لا ترفه الإفتران الحال انه كان عرفوع عليه قل علائل سي

 ∇ $\int e^{(2X+b)} dx$ ex:- 1 2x dx MC = Marginal Soluni. 1 ex +C 1 -> TC= I'MC do -> TR=JMR do ex: MC = Q2+20+4 solut To= I Mc do = S(Q2+20+4)dq [=15-5] $=\frac{Q^{2}+2Q^{2}+4Q+C}{2}$ الى ب هنا TC = = + + + + + + + 100 Question: Devolute $\int (x^2 - \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{x} + 5) dx$ Solute $\int x^2 dx - \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx + \int 5 dx$ $= \int x^3 dx - \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int x^4 dx + \int 5 dx$ $= \frac{X^{6}}{5} - \ln|X| + \frac{X^{\frac{5}{2}}}{3} + 5X + C$ $\mathbb{Z}\int\left(\overline{X^{2}}-2\overline{X}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{X}}\right)dX$ Solve | X dx -2 | X dx +) X dx izaliot of

9 / 4x-1 dx Solut: 4x-1 4X-1 +C (10) 2 dx $MT = \frac{dT}{do} = T$ Solut: 2 INIXI+C MT= Marginal Profit $\frac{3\chi^2}{\chi^3} d\chi = \ln|\chi^3| + c \qquad \text{in Sw#}$ $\frac{2}{\chi^3} d\chi = \ln|\chi^3| + c \qquad \text{in Sw#}$ $\frac{2}{\chi^2} d\chi = \ln|\chi^3| + c \qquad \text{in Sw#}$ $\frac{2}{\chi^2} d\chi = \ln|\chi^3| + c \qquad \text{in Sw#}$ $\frac{2}{\chi^2} d\chi = \ln|\chi^3| + c \qquad \text{in Sw#}$ $(3) \int \frac{6x^2 + 4x}{x^3 + x^2 + 2} dx = 2 \int \frac{3x^2 + 2x}{x^3 + x^2 + 2} dx = 2 \ln |x^2 + x^2 + 2| + 2 \ln |x^3 + x^3 + 2| + 2 \ln |x^3 +$ (4) if the LIR=10-40 other find the TR? DTR = | MR dp = \((10-40) d\varphi = \low-2\varphi^{2} + C 2) if Q=0 then TB=0. TR=1-0-20+C 0 = 10(0) - 2(0) + c [C=0] المحتك النفسة والعاطفة : من نائمه ل شعبا سن دند کمای کوش السیان ف محاق لد تكذر موقعاً من كل عدى سى؟ قر به Esta d'es mus d'es sur

if the Marginal Propensity to consume is MPC = 0,5 + 0,1

find the Consumption fun:

1) C = JMPC dy = J0,5 + 0,1 dy

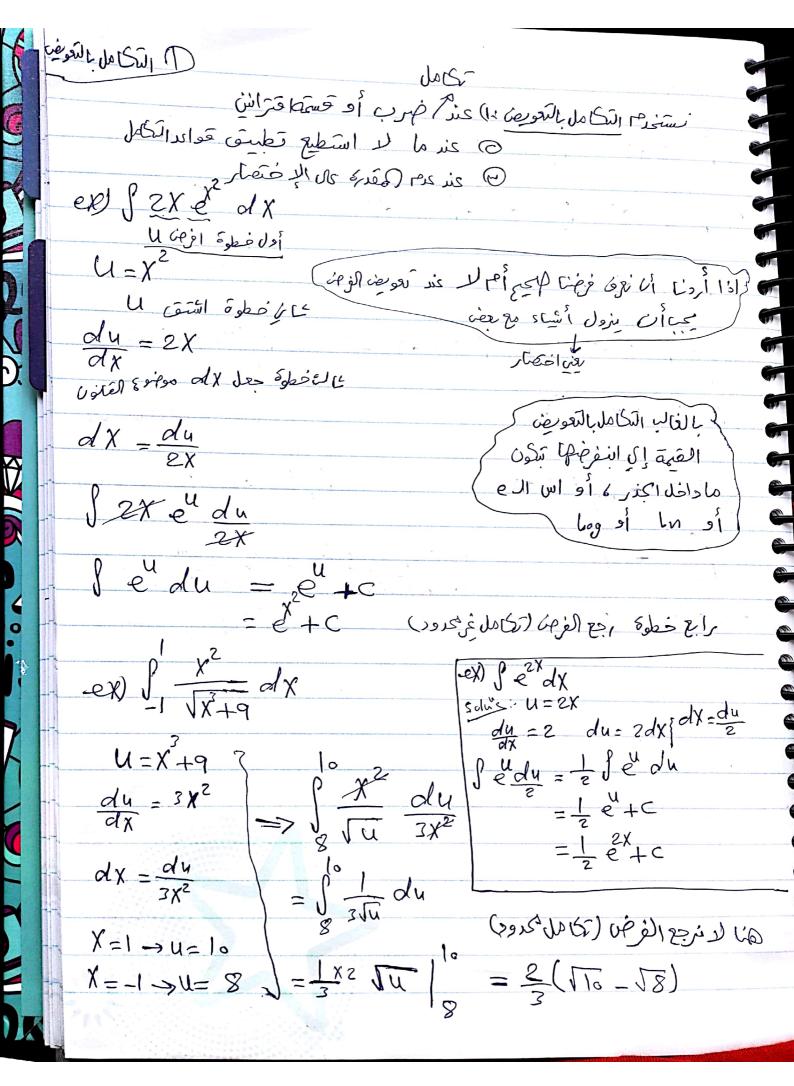
Ty 0,54+0,2 19+9 C = 0,5y + 0,1 \y + 9 افترجن ہے consumption = C 2) if C= 85 and y=100 find 9-MPC = Marginal ay & C C=0,54+0,2/y+9 (6) Propensity to consume 85 = 0,5(100) +0,2 VI - +9 Jarol # Cslosoft 85 = 50 + 2 +9 9 = 33 a) if the MR = 100-60, find TR? TR = JURda = \$100-60 da = 1000 - 302+5 a) if Marginal cost is MC=2 then TC = JMC de find cost olimber use عَمْدَ: عَنْ الْحَدَارَةِ عَلَى أَمُورُ فِي حَبَاتِكَ كُلُ تَنْجِعَ : عَمْدَ أَمُورُ فِي حَبَاتِكَ كُلُ تَنْجِع ار المنقاع نفسای ۱ الد جمرار کال التنفیذ 19 US US 1671 P المعانة ذا لك مع أحد أ أي اهل المعبطين

Definite Integrats: | f(x) olx = f(x) = F(b) - f(a) $exi = \int \int dx = x \int = 6 - 5 = 1$ $\text{QD} \int_{3}^{3} \chi^{2} d\chi = \frac{\chi^{3}}{3} = 9 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2\chi}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{26}{3}$ ex l'ex dx = ex = e = e = e = [(105 jep 5 9 5 5 gings) $ex \int_{3}^{2} 2x^{2} dx = \frac{2x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{3}^{3} = 18 - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{54}{3} - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{38}{3}$ $5dult \frac{1}{2} + X = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{13}{21} - (2+2) = \frac{15}{2} - \frac{1}{21} = \frac{7}{2}$ ex= p(x2-4) dx $\frac{1}{3} - 4x \Big|_{1}^{3} = (9 - 12) - (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3}) = -3 - (\frac{-11}{3}) = -3 + \frac{11}{3}$ حَى لَا رَوْ كَالِي (كَفَيْقُهُ بُوماً : لَا رَضِح لَنَفْسِكَ مَنْزِلَةَ كَالِيهَ فَ عَلَمْ بِالنَّاسِ/ وَلَا مَنْوَقِعٍ مِنْ الْ الماعية من أحلاع) أخفى سفف توقعاتك ما عيه كولا تناسراً! QP J. - dx = ln|x||, = ln 2 - ln = ln 2 (IN1 = 260

Definite Integrats: | f(x) d(x = f(x)) = F(b) - f(a) $exi - \int 1 dx = x = 6 - 5 = 1$ $(27) \int_{3}^{3} \chi^{2} d\chi = \frac{\chi^{3}}{3} \Big|_{3}^{3} = 9 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2\chi}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{26}{3}$ (ex) | ex dx = ex | = e'-e' = (-1) (105 jet 5 g 5 s (ju es i) $ex \int_{2}^{2} 2x^{2} dx = \frac{2x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{2}^{3} = 18 - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{54}{3} - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{38}{3}$ er f (X+1) dx 5,00) for the Solut $\frac{\chi^2}{2} + \chi = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{15}{21} - (2+2) = \frac{15}{2} - \frac{4}{21} = \frac{7}{2}$ $ex \int (x^2 - 4) dx$ $\frac{1}{3} - 4x \Big|_{1}^{3} = (9 - 12) - (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3}) = -3 - (\frac{-11}{3}) = \frac{-3}{3} + \frac{11}{3}$ = -9 + 11مَ لُمُ وَمُواكِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ الْ لَا تَضِعُ لَنْفُسِكَ مَنْزِلَةَ عَالِيهَ فَ قَالِهِ الْمَاسِ/ وَلَا مَتُوقَةٍ مِنْكُمَ تَصْحِيهُ مِنْ أُحِلِكِ ﴾ أُخْفِقُ سَعَفَ تُوقَعَ لَكُ بِالْجَبِيرِ كُولِ مَنْفِرًا! ER J. + dx = ln |x| = ln 2 - ln = ln 2 IN1 = 200

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2$$

 $D\int_{0}^{b}f(x)dx=-\int_{b}^{a}f(x)dx$ 7) $\int_{0}^{q} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{q} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{q} f(x)dx$ $\mathcal{E} \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$ a) If I f(x) dx = 4 and Jy f(x) dx = -8 then Ju (4-f(x)) dx (25. 20 Juec (Co) $\left(\int_{\mathcal{U}}^{s} (4 - f(x)) dx\right) \rightarrow ??$ J4 4 dx - J f(x) dx Jy f(x) dx = 4-8=-4 4.1/4 - 4 الشيء راه المير (لذي يعلن أفوى كالما انكسرت، هو نامع فية أن اكباة ستمان مهما حدث -4-4 = -8



Matrices			
5 ge)	LaSW whe	9# Huse	*
(العامال الشه نفون ق	اهل فقد إحتر	501 Edov 13/)	5.*
* & Basic Matrix ofera			
A Matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	ر کے کے کا اللہ کا ال	*	÷
is of order 2X3, where number of columns ar	the number of r		/-
Tingeneral A = [92	21 922 923 924		2
$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & &$	(4 5 8 4 5 8 4 3 0 -4)	(2/e)) (2/e)) (2/e)) (2/e)	ا نحا تدکا ا
$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 11 \\ -1 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{2\times3}$		A+B=B+A	
A operation on Matrices D Addition and subtract D Scdor Multiplication = JMultiplication abject 200 jeves	و طرح المصفوعة برقع الم	7	
4) Transpolina			

2)
$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 find $\beta \beta$

$$5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
 find 3β

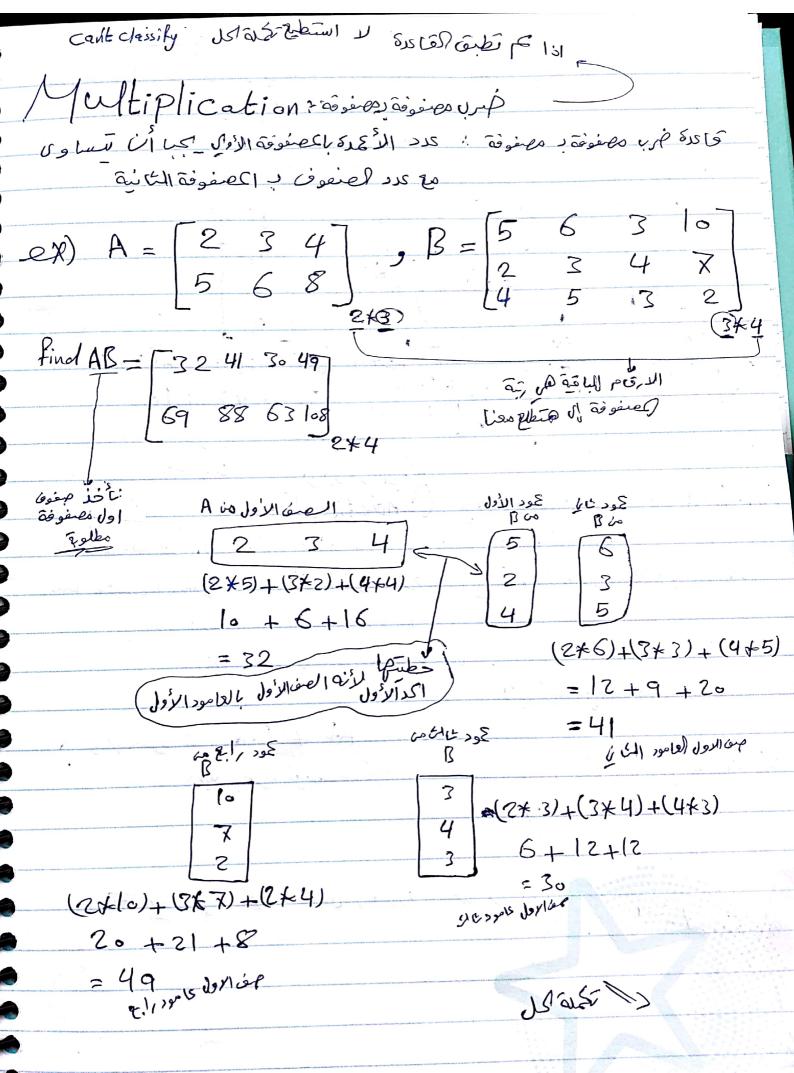
$$5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 \\ 9 & 12 \\ 15 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

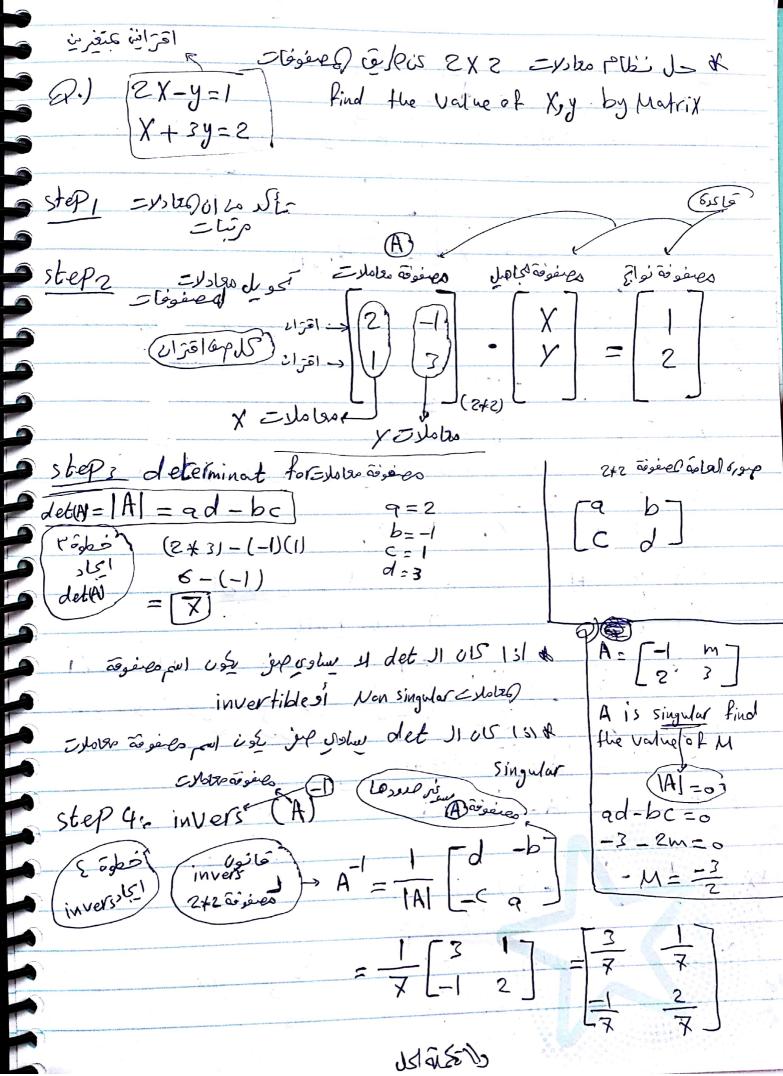
$$Find A = B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 \\ -12 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{2\times 3}$$

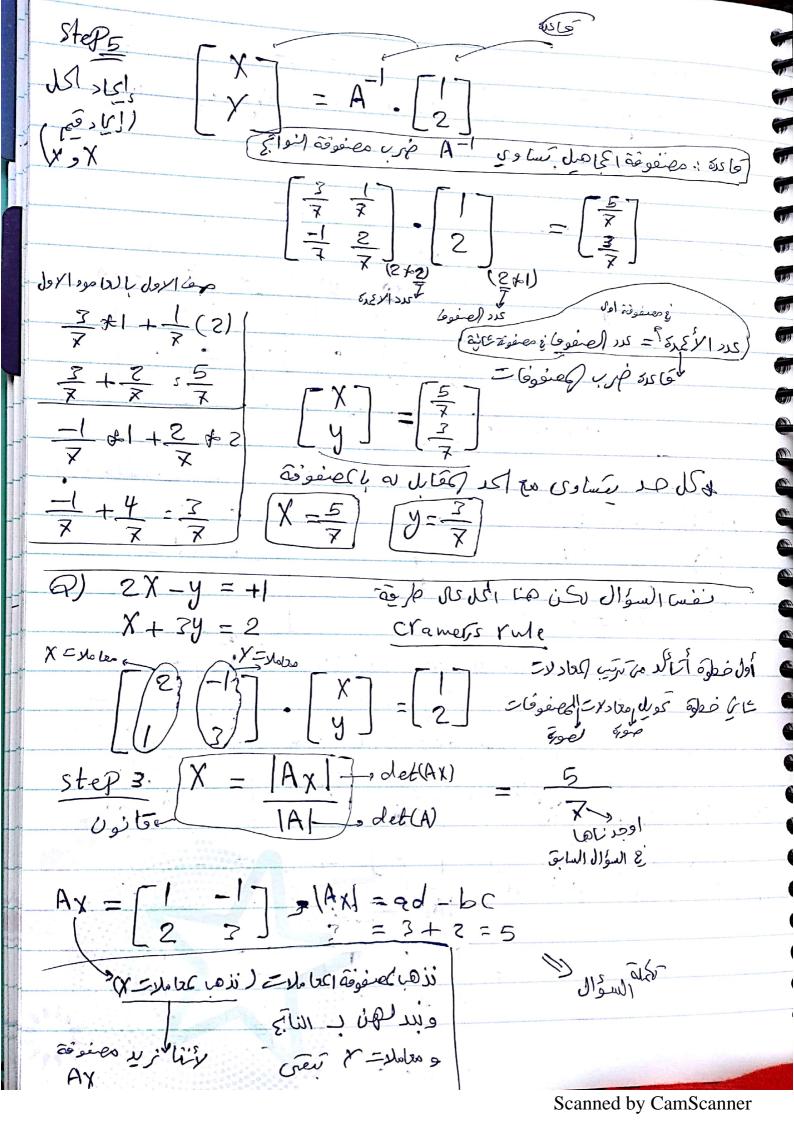
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} (1 + 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{G} \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ -4 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}_{(2\times3)} \\
\mathbf{find} \quad \mathbf{A}^2 \\
\mathbf{A}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 4 & 25 \\ 18 & 0 & 36 \end{bmatrix}
\end{array}$$



Qu'el adject Estil Villadoiel and cré de and le 120 actual I be a cue de d'El con dein ALOUCOP Bec Iveb as 8 3er 20/ 20 B 300/13 (5+5)+(6+2)+(8+4)(5+9+6+3) (5x3)+(6x4) ((5x10)+(6x7)+(2x8) 25+12+32 +(8/65) +(8+3) 50 + 42 + 16 = 69 30+18+40 20 Jeb 100c 88 1000 63 biles 108 biles عُور رَاع لا يوجد أجارة 2 B.A = can't classify (undefined) wo sti أن كدد الأعمرة بالمصفوفة الذي يسادى لله الصفوف في المالية A CP / Cl | Souse & 1) Dous & lie & a & 1) Souse & 1) Souse & 1) Souse & 1) A Douse & 1) A Douse & 1) 215 1300 Passes 140V 4 2 To El asses paid is set ors Can't classify + 1 951 AB # B.A = Cijane P & علية (غيد ليست تسلية de fined all [[] & b) Jesu # jusu #





$$\mathcal{J} = \frac{|Ay|}{|A|} = \frac{2}{7}$$

Eloka Esses Cofficent Matrix

$$Ay = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|Ay| = ad - bc$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2X + 3y = 5
-1 (2X -y = 1)

$$2x + 3y = 5$$

$$-2/x + y = -1$$

 $4y = 4$ $(y = 1)$

$$2 \times + 7y = 5$$

$$Co-Factors of a Matrix A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$IS C = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CID = + \begin{bmatrix} A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$CID = - \begin{bmatrix} A_{21}$$

Q) if
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
, find the Matrix of Co-factors of A.

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -11 & 4 & 6 \\ 25 & -10 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & \chi \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

ed-be

$$A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2) = 2$$

$$A_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

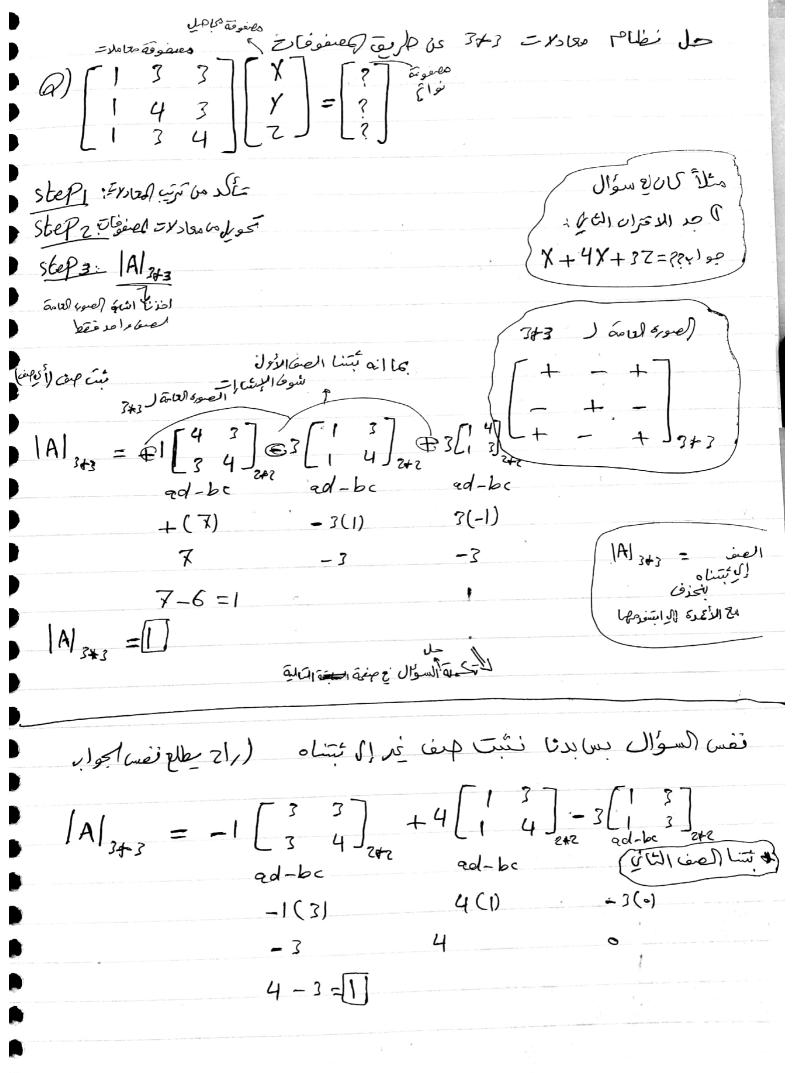
$$A_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$A_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-6) = 6$$

$$A_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 25$$

$$A_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -10$$

المراجع المعاورة



Step 4.

$$A_{2+3} = \frac{1}{\det[A]} \left[adjoint \ \text{Matrix} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow adjoint \ \text{Matrix} = \left(\begin{array}{c} c_0 - factors \ \text{Matrix} \end{array} \right)$$

$$A_{2+2} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{2+2} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{3} = + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{3} = + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{3} = + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{3} = + \underbrace{3} \frac{3}{3} \underbrace{2+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{3} = + \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} = - -\underbrace{3} = -\underbrace{3} =$$

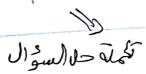
$$A_{31} = + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{2+2}$$

$$qd - bc$$

$$+ (-3) = -3$$

$$A_{32} = -\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{33} = + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$



Co-factors Matrix =
$$\begin{bmatrix} x & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

adjoint Matrix = $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A_{7+3}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 5-

(JSI, SE, 1)

(PE J. S.)

(P

a) Use Cramer's rule 60 solve ?. 3x + 2y - 2z = 54x + 3y + 3 8 = 17 2X-y+Z=-1 det(A) = +3 | 3 | 3 | -2 | 4 | 3 | + (-2) | 4 | 3 | -1 | 1 | 2+2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | -1 | 2+2 | 2 | 2 | -1 | 2+2 | 2 | -1 | 2+2 | 2 | -1 | 2+2 | 2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | 2+2 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -13(6) -2(-2)-2(-10)18 +4+20 =42 18/1 N Ries · det (Ax) = (-5) | 3 | -2 | 17 3 | + (-2) | 7 3 | -1 -1 | -5 (6) -2 (20) -2 (-14) = -3. -40 + 28 = -42

$$Ay = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & -2 \\ 4 & 17 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$y = \frac{\det(Ay)}{\det(A)} = \frac{126}{42} = 3$$

$$A_{Z} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 \\ 4 & 3 & 17 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$det(Az) = +3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 17 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 17 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + (-5) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$3(-3-(-17))-2(-4-42)+-5(-4-6)$$

$$7 = \frac{\det(A7)}{\det(A)} = \frac{184}{42} = 4,38$$

Solution

Solution

$$det(B) = +5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} + (-4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} + (-4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 5 (-34) - 3(-22) - 4(-2) = -170 + 66 + 8 = -96$$

Affile A

Identity

$$det(AI) = f^{2}p(x) + y(x) = f^{2}(x) + f^$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diside | actor} \\ \text{Diside | actor} \\ \text{Odet } (A+B) = \text{det} A * \text{det} B \\ \text{Odet } (A^{\dagger}) = \text{det} A^{\dagger} = \text{det} A * \text{det} B \\ \text{Odet } (A^{\dagger}) = \text{det} A^{\dagger} = \text{det} (A+A^{\dagger}) = \text{det} (A^{\dagger}) = \text{det} (A^{\dagger})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{-2}\right)^{3} + -2 = \frac{1}{-8} + -2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

T find deb AT

$$\frac{\det A^{T} = \det A}{1}$$

$$= -2$$

1)
$$deb(3A) = (3) deb(A) = 9x4 = 36$$

or
$$3A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 9 & 30 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow det(3A) = 90-54 = 36$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Color of the second of the secon$$